THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, June 23, 1807. No. 1083.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

SALE at PITTSBURGH.

IN pursuance of a precept from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to us directed, will be Sold at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Two Tracts of Land situate in Armstrong county, at or near the mouth of Redbank creek, held under warrants dated April 20, 1792, No. 1150 and 1151, containing 1000 acres each. Seventeen Tracts of Land, situate at the Canoe Place, on the river Susquehanna, and adjoining the old purchase line, being in Indiana county, or partly in Indiana and partly in Jefferson county, held under warrants dated March 5, 1793, numbered and containing as follows, viz. No. 3744, containing 1020 acres and 40 perches; No. 3745, 1075 acres and 80 perches; No. 3746, 1038 acres and 40 perches; No. 3747, No. 3748, No. 3749, No. 3757, No. 3758, No. 3768, containing 1000 acres each; No. 3750 and No. 3751, containing 962 acres each; No. 3770, No. 3772 and No. 3774, containing 1018 acres and 120 perches each. Sixteen Tracts of Land in Jefferson county, on the branches of Sandy Lick or Redbank, held under warrants dated March 5, 1793, numbered and containing as follows, viz. No. 3752, No. 3753, No. 3754, No. 3759, No. 3764, No. 3767, No. 3771, No. 3773, No. 3775, No. 3778, No. 3781, No. 3782, No. 3786, No. 3788, containing 1000 acres each; No. 3761, and No. 3776, containing 1075 acres each. Thirty six Tracts of Land situate on the east side of and adjoining the Allegheny river where it falls into Pennsylvania, partly in Warren and partly in M'Kean counties, held under warrants dated March 5, 1793, numbered and containing as follows, viz. No. 3699 and No. 3700, containing 1000 acres each; No. 3702 to No. 3722 inclusive, 1000 acres each; No. 3725, No. 3731, No. 3732, No. 3733, No. 3734, containing 1000 acres each; No. 3724, containing 1018; No. 3726, containing 1035 acres; No. 3727, containing 869 acres; No. 3729, containing 1098 acres; No. 3730, containing 1043 acres; No. 3735, containing 1002 acres; No. 3740, containing 1118 acres; No. 3743, containing 1002 acres. Two Tracts of Donation Land, No. 393 and No. 415, of the 2d Donation District, containing 200 acres each. One Tract in M'Kean county, situate at the fork of the Allegheny and Connedaw, including both those streams and the Allegheny below the fork, containing 676 acres and 50 perches, warrant dated May 17, 1785, and numbered 244. One Tract in Derry township, Westmoreland county, held under a warrant in the name of John Russel, dated November 18, 1789, containing 226 acres and 80 perches. The quantities of land above mentioned are those found by survey and not the warrant quantity.

Reasonable credits will be given, but the purchaser must at the time of sale give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money according to the conditions of sale; and as a further security the land must remain subject to the payment of the purchase money.

Sold for the discharge of a debt due from the estate of the late John Nicholson to the State of Pennsylvania, and upon which the Commonwealth has a lien. Maps of the Land may be seen at the time and place of Sale.

Attendance will be given,

JOSEPH HEISTER,
JOHN LYON,
CADWALADER EVANS, Jr. } *Commissioners.*

Philadelphia, May 18, 1807.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio river a large Pine Canoe, branded on the side and head I. B. The owner on application to the subscriber, living in Montour's Bottom, proving property & paying charges, may have her again.

SAMUEL GUNSALLA.

May 29, 1807.

I will lease on Ground Rent for ever, 40 feet on Fourth street between Market and Wood streets, and 60 feet on Diamond alley between the Public Square and Wood street. Terms will be made known by applying to HENRY HASLET, in Pittsburgh. JOHN FINLEY.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, 29th May, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

John Morrison,

Respectfully informs his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from the upper ferry to that long established Ferry well known by the name of "*Robinson's Ferry,*" where he has supplied himself with all the necessary craft for ferrying waggons, horses, &c. &c.—The many advantages in crossing at this ferry is evident, it being on the great road leading to Presqu'isle, Beaver, &c.

He has also commenced *Tavern-keeping* and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the comfortable accommodation of Travellers, and hopes by his attention, care and industry to merit the custom of the public.

West Bank of the Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, June 4, 1807.

PROPOSALS,

For Tuition in the LANGUAGES, the MATHEMATICS, the BELLES LETTRES, MUSICK, and FENCING.

MR. COMYN,

(LATELY FROM EUROPE.)

HAVING rented a commodious house in an eligible situation, in Pittsburgh, will accommodate with board, and undertake the tuition of twelve young gentlemen, in the English, Latin and French languages, on a new improved plan, intended to curtail some years of study, heretofore expended in the old scholastic forms.

He will also teach Arithmetic generally—the Mathematics, with their practical use in surveying, navigation and mensuration. He will give lessons in the Belles Lettres, by regular courses of reading, by which his pupils may acquire knowledge and tase in geography, history, the drama, poetry, natural philophy, &c.

To those who wish to cultivate a natural taste for musick, he will give lessons on the violin or flute; and as a relaxation from study, and as an invigorating and fine exercise, he will teach those who wish it, the use of the small sword, or as it is commonly called, the art of fencing.

He will take such pupils only, as may be confided to his sole management, during the whole time of their being under his tuition, as his system of education is intended to comprise both morals and manners—for which reason he will not take charge of a greater number of pupils than eighteen in the whole, both boarders and day scholars; and of the latter such only as can associate and class with his boarders—but he will confine his instructions to such branches of science as parents or guardians may direct.

HIS TERMS WILL BE:

	Per Quar
For boarding and lodging, (bedding furnished by the pupil, and washing paid for extra,)	25 *Dolls.*
Improvement in English,	5
The Latin language,	6
The French do.	9
Arithmetic,	3
Book-keeping,	6
Mathematics,	8
Instrumental Musick,	9
Fencing,	9

A deduction of one-sixth will be made to pupils learning any two of the above branches—of one-fifth to those learning three, and of one-fourth to those learning four or more. All stationary and instruments to be an extra charge at a reasonable rate.

Should sufficient encouragement be offered previous to the first of August next ensuing, Mr. COMYN will then commence his *PRIVATE ACADEMY*, and in the interim he will continue to give lessons in French and Musick.

Application may be made personally, or by letter, (post paid) to Mr. Comyn, Fourth street, or to James Mountain, Steele Semple, Andrew Richardson, or Anthony Beelen, Esquires, in Pittsburgh—or to John Hoge, Esq. or Colonel Thomas Acheson, Washington.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reying-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

State of Pennsylvania.

New Militia Law,

PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT

FOR THE REGULATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued from our last.)

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever it may be necessary to call into actual service any part of the militia, in case of rebellion or of an actual or threatened invasion of this or any of the neighboring states, then it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to order into actual service, such part of the militia by classes, as the exigency may require. *Provided*, That the part so called, doth not exceed four classes of the militia of any brigade. *And provided also*, That such brigade or brigades shall not be again called into actual service, until an equal number of the classes of the militia of the other brigades respectively be first called, unless the danger of an invasion should make it necessary to keep in reserve the militia of such brigade or brigades for immediate defence; and the companies in each regiment or battalion of the state, shall, within one year after the passing of this act, be divided into eight classes (where the same is not already done) all flank companies, whether of grenadiers, light-infantry or riflemen, shall be called into service by companies or parts of companies, and not by classes; the first flank company making part of the first call, and the second flank company shall make part of the fifth call of the militia, and be commanded by their own proper officers; and every flank company formed in future, shall be formed under the direction and approbation of the field officers of the regiment, to consist of not less than sixty-four privates, and composed of men actually resident within the bounds of the regiment to which they are to be attached, and not otherwise.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the militia, when called by classes to perform a tour of duty shall be officered in the following manner, *that is to say*; For the first draft, the captain of the first company, the lieutenant of the second, and ensign of the fourth, second draft, the captain of the second company, the lieutenant of the first, and ensign of the third; third draft, the captain of the third company, the lieutenant of the fourth, and ensign of the second; fourth draft, the captain of the fourth company, lieutenant of the third, ensign of the first; the fifth draft, the fifth captain, lieutenant of the sixth, and ensign of the eighth; the sixth draft, the sixth captain, the lieutenant of the fifth, and ensign of the seventh; the seventh draft, the captain of the seventh company, the lieutenant of the eighth, and ensign of the sixth; eighth draft, the captain of the eighth, the lieutenant of the seventh, and the ensign of the fifth. Non-commissioned officers to take their tour of duty with the commissioned officers, and the rotine of the field officers shall be according to the date of their respective commissions; the first colonel of the brigade shall command the first detachment, if it amount to a colonel's command; but if it does not, the command shall devolve on the first major; and each draft shall be liable to serve two months, and no longer, and to be relieved by the class next in numerical order, the relief to arrive at the place of destination at least two days before the expiration of the term of the class to be relieved; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor from employing and calling out part of any class, or any company or companies, regiment or regiments, without respect to this rule, whenever any exigency is too sudden to admit of the assembling of the militia in the ordinary way; and the service of the person or persons so called out, shall be accounted as part of his or their tour of duty; and the pay of the militia in actual service, shall commence two days before marching, and they shall receive pay and rations at the rate of fifteen miles per day on their return home.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any detachment of the militia shall be called into service, the captain of each company shall take care that his proportion of men are assembled and marched to the proper place of parade, under the care of a commissioned officer or sergeant, with a list of the men, which list shall be delivered to the adjutant of the regiment; whose duty it shall be to attend at the place appointed, to receive detachments from the several companies of his regiment, and he shall make out a roll mentioning the rank of the officers, and names of the non-commissioned officers and privates; and when the detachment shall be completed and placed under the command of the proper officer, he shall attend them to the place appointed for the meeting of the detachment of the brigade, where the several adjutants shall each deliver a list of the detachment from his regiment to the brigade inspector: whose duty it shall be to attend at the place appointed for assembling the detachment from his brigade, and to furnish a complete list thereof to the commanding officer of the detachment, noting

particularly in detail the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates from the respective regiments within his brigade; and it shall further be the duty of the brigade-inspector, to march with such detachment to the place of general rendezvous appointed for the whole of the militia called out, and there deliver to the commanding officer a duplicate of the list aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of such commanding officer to make a general return, noting particularly the detail from each brigade, certified under his hand, and shall cause the same to be delivered to the adjutant-general within ten days after the marching of his detachment, under the penalty of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever the militia are called into actual service of this State, or of the United States, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, if he may deem it expedient, to organize the cavalry into brigades, regiments, squadrons and troops, so that each brigade shall consist of four regiments, each regiment of two squadrons, each squadron of four troops, in such manner that no troop shall consist of more than one hundred, nor less than sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, to be officered as follows: To each brigade one brigadier-general and one brigade-major, with the rank of major; to each regiment one lieutenant-colonel commandant and two majors, first and second; to each squadron one major; to each troop one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier and one trumpeter: The general officers shall be appointed by the Governor, and the elections for field-officers shall be held at the place of general rendezvous appointed after such call, and conducted as nearly as may be according to the directions prescribed by this act for the elections of other field-officers; the brigadier-generals shall appoint their brigade majors, and the field-officers of each regiment shall appoint their respective regimental-staffs.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for any person called to perform a tour of duty to find a sufficient substitute, such substitute being approved of by the captain or commanding officer of the company in which he shall have offered to serve. *Provided always*, That if any substitute shall be called in his own turn into actual service before the term expires which he was to serve for his employer, then the person procuring such substitute shall march, or find a sufficient person to march in his said substitute's turn, or be liable to pay his fine for neglect; which fine is to be recovered as other fines for neglect of serving, are by this act recoverable; and that sons, who are not subject to the militia law, may be admitted as substitutes for their fathers, if approved of by the commanding officer of the company in which they shall be offered to serve.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when the militia or any detachment thereof are called out on duty, they shall be entitled to like pay and rations as are or shall be provided for the army of the United States; and that every person refusing or neglecting to perform his tour of duty in person or by substitute, shall pay the sum of sixteen dollars for every such neglect or refusal, if the tour was to be for a term not exceeding one month, and in proportion if the tour was to be for any longer or shorter term.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the division composed of the militia of the city and county of Philadelphia, by direction of the general officers thereof, if they see cause, and by and with the consent of the field-officers of the respective regiments, is hereby authorized to meet in division or brigade on any of the days herein appointed for regimental training; and the commanding officers of the several and respective regiments composed of the militia residing north-west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek; and likewise the militia within the counties of Indiana, Cambria, and that part of Armstrong county lying east of the Allcheny river; and that part of Westmoreland county called Ligonier Valley, and that part of Wayne county above the Barrens, are hereby authorized and empowered to cause the same (if they may deem it expedient) to meet and exercise in battallions on any of the days appointed by this act for training in regiments.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the following articles, rules and regulations shall be those by which the militia shall be governed:

Article I. If any field or other commissioned officer, at any regimental review, or when the regiment, battallion, troop or company to which he may belong, or in which he holds a command, is paraded under arms, shall misbehave or demean himself in an unofficer-like manner, or shall on any such occasion neglect or refuse to obey the orders of his superior officer, he shall, for every such offence be chashiered, or punished by fine, at the discretion of a general or regimental court-martial, as the case may require, in any sum not exceeding sixty dollars; and if any non-commissioned officer or private shall, on any parading of the company to which he belongs, appear with his arms and accoutrements in an unfit condition, or be drunk, or shall disobey orders, or shall use any reproachful or abusive language to his officers or any of them, or shall quarrel or promote any quarrel among his fellow soldiers, he shall be disarmed and put under guard, by order of the commanding officer present, until the company is dismissed, and shall be fined at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than three dollars.

Art. II. If the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of any regiment, shall neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling his regiment at any time or times appointed by law, excepting the in city and county of Philadelphia, when any contagious disease may be prevalent there, or at the direction of the inspector of the brigade to which he belongs, when the inspector is thereto commanded by the Governor, or in case of an invasion of the city or county to which such regiment belongs, he shall be cashiered, and punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, at the discretion of a general court-martial; and if a commissioned officer of any company shall, on any occasion, neglect or refuse to give orders for assembling the company to which he belongs, or any part thereof, at the direction of his lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which such company belongs, he shall be cashiered, and punished by fine not exceeding sixty dollars, at the discretion of a court-martial; and a non-commissioned officer offending in such case, shall be fined at the discretion of a regmental court-martial, in any sum not exing twenty dollars.

Art. III. If any captain or commanding officer of a company shall refuse or neglect to make out a list of the persons noticed to perform any tour of duty, and send or convey the same to the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which such company may belong, for such neglect or refusal he shall be cashiered or fined at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, in any sum not exceeding forty dollars.

Art. IV. If any militia-man shall desert while he is on a tour of duty, he shall be fined thirty-two dollars for every such offence, and be obliged to march on the next tour of duty, under the same penalties as at first, if a non-commissioned officer shall so desert, he shall be degraded and placed in the ranks, shall pay a fine of thirty-six dollars, and be obliged to serve another tour as a private.

Art. V. Every general court-martial shall consist of thirteen members, all of whom shall be commissioned officers, and of such rank as the case may require, and these thirteen shall choose a president out of their number, who shall not be under the rank of a field-officer.

Art. VI. Every regimental court-martial shall be composed of seven members, all commissioned officers, who are to choose one of their members a president, not under the rank of a captain; and every court-martial, whether general or regimental, shall appoint a commissioned officer or other fit person to officiate as judge advocate.

Art. VII. In any court-martial, not less than two-thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting any punishment, otherwise the person charged shall be acquitted.

Art. VIII. The president of each and every court-martial, whether general or regimental, shall require all witnesses, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they shall give is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; and the members of such courts shall take an oath or affirmation, which the president is required to administer to them, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

Art. IX. Every court-martial shall have power and authority to issue compulsory process against all and every person or persons who shall neglect or refuse to attend for the purpose of giving evidence in any case therein pending.

Art. X. No officer or private, being charged with transgressing these rules, shall be suffered to do duty in the regiment, battallion, company or troop to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court-martial; and every person so charged, shall be tried as soon as a court-martial can conveniently be assembled; and every officer under arrest, shall be furnished by the adjutant-general, the brigade-inspector, adjutant of the regiment, or other person, as the case may require, with a copy of the charge or charges exhibited against him, at least ten days before his trial, that he may have an opportunity to prepare his defence.

Art. XI. If any officer or private shall think himself injured by his lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, on due application made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the brigadier-general, who shall direct the brigade-inspector to summon a general court-martial, that justice may be done.

Art. XII. If any officer or private shall think himself injured by his captain or other superior officer in the regiment, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, troop or company, to which he belongs, who shall summon a regimental court-martial, for doing justice according to the nature of the case.

Art. XIII. No penalty shall be inflicted by a court-martial, other than degrading, cashiering or fining; and all fines imposed by regimental courts-martial, shall be collected and paid into the hands of the paymaster, as directed in the twentieth section of this act.

Art. XIV. Any officer or private belonging to the militia, charged with transgressing any rules in this act contained, and who shall have been tried and acquitted by a court-martial, shall be notified forthwith of such acquittal by the president of such court-martial, which acquittal and notification shall be an immediate discharge of any officer or private from arrest.

Art. XV. The commanding officer of the militia for the time being, shall have the full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted by a general court-martial on any officer, non-commissioned officer or private, for the breach of any of these articles; and every offender convicted as aforesaid by any regimental court-martial, may be pardoned, or have the penalty mitigated by the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one officer or private from another; but in case of officers, if the same is not above the rank of colonel, to be approved by the major-general of the division; and if above that rank, to be approved by the commander in chief of the militia; who are respectively empowered to pardon or mitigate such sentence, or disapprove of the same.

Art. XVI. The militia, on the days of training, shall be detained under arms, on duty in the field, any time not exceeding six hours; provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing a proper time to refresh themselves.

Art. XVII. All fines that shall be imposed by general, division, or brigade court-martial, for any breach of these rules, shall be paid into the hands of the inspectors of the brigades to which the offenders belong, or to such person or persons as he shall appoint, and make known in brigade orders, as his agents or attornies to receive the same, within three weeks after they become due; but in case of neglect or refusal to pay any of the said fines, the said brigade-inspector shall cause the same to be levied and collected in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Art. XVIII. The rules and discipline approved and established by Congress by "An act for establihing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," passed April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and six, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout this State, except such deviations from said rules as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of the acts of Congress, or of this State; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer at every training, whether by regiment, battalion or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeable to the said rules of discipline, and the instructions laid down by the baron Steuben, and annexed to the said rules of discipline, pointing out the respective duties of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, are recommended and enjoined upon the militia of this state, as fully as if the said instructions were repeated and expressed in this act at length.

Art. XIX. The militia of this state, whilst in the actual service thereof, or of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the federal army; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company, under the penalty of five dollars for every neglect, to read or cause to be read the foregoing articles, at least once in every year, on some company dav of training.

(To be concluded next week.)

[The following Tract was intended to be communicated to Congress at their last session; but it was not printed for distribution till after they rose. We are satisfied that we shall gratify the literary curiosity of the public by laying before them copious extracts from it.]—*Nat. Int.*

ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE
UP THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

From St. Louis to its source; made under the order of the War Department, by Lieutenant Pike, of the United States army, in the years of 1805 and 1806. Compiled from Mr. Pike's Journal.

"On the 9th day of August, 1805, the exploring party, consisting of Lieutenant Pike, one Serjeant, two Corporals, and seventeen Privates, left their encampment near St. Louis in a keel boat, seventy feet long, provisioned for four months; in order to make a survey of the river Mississippi to its source.

"The Mississippi river makes a remarkable bend immediately above the mouth of the Missouri; and, where it receives the waters of the Illinois, that river might be mistaken for a branch or part of the principal stream. The land on the east side appears hilly, rocky and barren; the opposite side is portrge passes between the Mississippi and the Missouri river. Near the mouth of the Illinois, river is the big cape, above it the river turns to the southward in order to pass round some rocky hills, or a bluff, one hundred feet in height, beyond which it has a northwesterly direction to the mouth of Buffaloe or Boeuf river, running in from the west. Five miles farther, on the eastern side, is a beautiful cedar cliff; above which, the river is nearly two miles in width. Some islands, which occur at this place, having their lower ends nearly in a line, received from the party the appellation of the Four Brothers.—The first hills which appear on the west side, are some distance below Salt river; the land on that side, from Boeuf river changes its quality from low and rich, with cotton wood growing thereon, to a light soil, as it approaches the hills. On the other side a handsome rock bluff had been passed, and high lands are observable back from the river.

"Salt river is a considerable stream, and in high water, is navigable for boats, at least 200 miles above its mouth.

"About 150 miles from the Missouri, is the House of a French settler, situated on the west side of the river, opposite to Hurricane Island. His cattle appeared in fine order, but his cornfields were badly cultivated. A mile above this house there is a beautiful hill, level on the top, with an easy ascent on each side, and a fountain of fine water. Five miles from the Hurricane settlement, Jauflione creek falls in from the west; and about twenty miles farther, two rivers on the same side; the northernmost of which is the Wayaconada, 100 yards in width. The Mississippi is here a mile and an half wide. Several islands present themselves immediately above this place. 73 miles above the Frenchman's island and 232 from the Missouri, the riviere des Moines comes in from the north west. The width of the Mississippi, is here three fourths of a mile.

"Immediately above the confluence of the riviere des Moines with the Mississippi, the falls, or rapids of that name commence. These rapids extend 11 miles up the river, are formed by successive ledges, or shoals which cross its bed. The first fall is most difficult to ascend; the channel, which is a bad one, is on the east side at the two first falls, after which, it crosses to the west, and continues near that shore to the Sac village. Here the U. S. have an agent (Mr. William Ewing) appointed to instruct this nation in agriculture. The country on both sides of the river at these rapids is hilly, but the soil is rich. This establishment is in latitude 30. deg. min. 32. north."

"The lead mines which belong to Mon. Dubuque, are on the west side of the Mississippi, about 120 miles above the first village of the Foxes. The dwelling house of the proprietor is near the Mississippi, but the mines are about 6 miles from it, in a south west direction. Indisposition prevented Mr. Pike from visiting these mines, as he had proposed.

"Near the mouth of Turkey river, on which another village of the Fox Indians is situated, the exploring party of the U. S. met a war party of Indians, consisting of Sacs, Reynards, and Puants, returning. They appeared anxious to avoid the Americans: indeed great pains seem to have been taken to impress on the minds of all the Indians in this quarter, that we are a vindictive, ferocious, warlike people. Although these impressions seem to have been made with evil intentions towards us, they will have a contrary effect, when the Indians find our conduct towards them to be magnanimous and just; reverence will then be joined with fear, in estimating the American character. These Indidians stated, that they had been as high as lake Pepin, without effecting any thing.

"The mouth of the Ouisconsin river, which enters the Mississippi, from the east, is in lat. 43, deg. 44 min. 8 sec. N. In the fork made by these rivers, and above the Ouisconsin, is the prairie des Chiens, backed by a high ridge of hills. Gayard and Yellow rivers enter the Mississippi on the west side opposite to this prairie.

"At the village of the prairie des Chiens, the exploring party were received with attention by captain Fisher and Mr. Frazer. Accompanied by Judge Fisher, Mr. Frazer, and Mr. Wood, lieut. Pike, ascended the hill on the side of the Mississippi, and made choice of an eligible site for a fort; it was level on the top, had a spring in the rear, and commanded a view of the surrounding country."

"While encamped about about five miles below the river Jowa, on the 10th of September, Le Feuille, a chief of the Sioux, (and the same they had met at the village of the prairie des Chiens) who reside on this river, sent six of his young men to inform Mr. Pike that "he waited "three days with meat, &c. but that last night "his people had began to drink: that, on the "next day, he would meet him with his peo-"ple," Mr. Frazer, and one of the interpreters returned with an answer to the Indians—"that if the weather permitted the party must pass on as the season was far advanced."

Mr. Frazer on his return stated, that the chief acquiesced in the reason for proceeding, but he had prepared a pipe (instead of a letter) to present to Mr. Pike, that he might shew it to all the other bands of the Sioux above, with a message, to inform them of his being a chief of his new father; and that he wished him to be treated with friendship and respect. When the party arrived opposite to the lodges, the Indians were paraded on the bank with their guns: they fired a salute, with what might be termed three rounds of ball: it was returned from the boats. This mode of saluting might have been less agreeable to others than to soldiers, as the Indians had been drinking, and seemed desirous of shewing how near to the boats they could shoot without injuring them. Mr. Pike went ashore armed with pistols, and his sword, in order to accompany the chief; but as a mark of confidence in the Indians, he caused such of his party as accompanied him to leave their arms behind, where centinels were placed to guard the boats. At the lodge of the chief, he found a clean mat and pillow to sit upon; the pipe was laid before him on crutches while the chief placed himself on the right hand, and the interpreter with Mr. Frazer on the left. After smoking, the chief addressed Mr. Pike nearly as follows: "Notwithstanding I saw you at the prairie, I am happy to take you by the hand among my own people, and let my young men see the respect due to their new father. When at St. Louis in the Spring, my father told me, if I looked down the river I should see one of his young warriors coming up. I now find it true; and, am happy to see one who knows that the Great Spirit is the father of all,—both the white and the red people: If one die, the other cannot live long! I have never been at war with our new father; and I hope always to preserve the same good understanding with him that now exists. I now present you with a pipe, to shew to the upper bands, in token of our good understanding, that they may see my work, and imitate my conduct to you.

"I went to St. Louis on a shameful visit:—to carry a murderer. You gave the man his life; I am thankful for it. I have provided something for you to eat; but, perhaps you cannot eat it: if so give it to your young men."

"To this speech Mr. Pike replied, "that although, at the prairie he had told the chief his business up the Mississippi, he would again relate it." He then stated the objects to which his attention was directed, with regard to the Indians, who had by the cession of Louisiana by Spain, come under the care of the U. S. the different posts proposed to be established for supplying them with necessaries, where the agents of the government might hear and attend to their wants, and endeavor to make peace between the Sioux and the Sauteurs.—And, that it was probable, on his return, he should have some of the Sauteurs with him, and would also take some of their chiefs to St. Louis, where they might settle the differences existing between their nations, and put an end to their long and bloody wars. He accepted the pipe with pleasure, as the gift of a great man and a brother: that it should be as he wished.

Mr. Pike then partook of the dinner which was provided for him, consisting of wild rye and venison, and sent four large bowls of it to the men who accompanied him. After dinner he went to see one of their dances. It was a curious performance. The men and women danced in-

discriminately. They were all dressed in their gayest manner; each of them holding a small skin of some kind, in their hands. They frequently ran up to, pointed their skin, and puffed with their breath, or blow at each other. The person thus blown on, whether man or woman, would instantly fall, and appear almost lifeless, or in great agony,—would recover slowly, rise, and again join in the dance. This is called their great medicine; or, as Mr. Pike construes the word, the dance of religion. The byestanders actually believe, that something is puffed or blown into each others body, which produced the falling and other effects which take place. All the Indians are not of the initiated. They must first make presents of 40 or 50 dollars value to the society, and give a feast, when they are admitted with great ceremony. Mr. Frazer said he was once in a lodge with some young men, when one of those dancers entered: they immediately threw their blankets over him, and forced him out. On his laughing at them, the young Indian called him a fool, and said he did not know what dancers could blow into his body!

"Opposite to Root river they passed the prairie la Croose, (so called from a game at ball played frequently upon it by the Sioux Indians.) This is a handsome prairie, and has a small square hill upon it, similar to those mentioned by Carver. Its rear is bounded by hills, in the same manner as the prairie; there are holes dug by the Sioux when in expectation of an attack; in which they first put their women and children, and afterwards crawl themselves. These holes are generally round, and about ten feet in diameter; but some are half moons, and quite a breast work. The latter are the chief's work, and the principal redoubts. The manner of constructing them is this: the moment they apprehend, or discover an enemy, they commence digging with their knives, tomahawks, and a wooden ladle; and, in an incredible short space of time, will make a hole sufficiently deep to secure themselves and families from the balls or arrows of the enemy. The Indians have no idea of taking these substeranean redoubts by storm, as many men might be lost in the attack, which, even if successful, would be considered an imprudent act."

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

HAMBURGH April 19.

Letters from Memel of the 2d of April, mentions the arrival there of the Emperor of Russia; he arrived on the morning of that day. Their Majesties, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, will in a few days repair to the army. At Memel a corp of Prussians is embarked for Dantzic.

PARIS, April 10.—By an imperial decree of the 20th March, the establishment of 5 legions of reserve for the interior and for the protection of the frontiers and the sea coast is ordered. Each legion is to consist of 5 battalions, each battalion of 8 companies, and each company of 160 men. —Each legion is to be commanded by a Senator and receives but one standard or eagle; their uniform is to be the same as that of the troops of the line.

The first legion meet at Lisle, the second at Metz, the third at Rennes, the fourth at Verseilles, and the fifth at Grenoble.

The inspector general of the militia hospitals, Mr. Desgenetier, has received orders to go to the grand army.

[TRANSLATIONS.]

VIENNA, April 2.—The Court Gazette of yesterday contained the following article relative to Turkey:—

"Sir Admiral Duckworth having passed 9 days before Constantinople, and the negociations between his Britanic Majesty's Ambassador Arbuthnot and the Porte having been broken off, the English fleet put to sea suddenly on the morning of the 1st of March, and directed its course by a northerly breeze towards the Upper Dardenelles, as if wishing to gain the Black Sea, but suddenly shifting, made sail for the Marmora. The Turkish fleet, which is returned from the Bosphorus, joined the newly-equipped vessels which were in the arsenal of Tophona, and is gone in pursuit of the English squadron, to the number of from 15 to 20, under the orders of the captain-pacha. The crew are almost entirely composed of Janissaries."

This is all the Aulic Gazette has published to this day: but private letters give later intelligence. One of these, which has been received at a banking house, is expressed in the following terms:

"The English fleet, intimidated by the formidable preparations of the Porte, which had been directed by General Sebastiani, ambassador of France, warmly seconded by the French officers, and some Spanish officers, quitted on the 1st of March its station before Constantinople, for the purpose of returning to the Archipelago. It repassed the lower Dardenelles on the 3d of March: and appears to be on a new cruize on the coast of Tenedos.

"Admiral Duckworth, doubtless, thot' that his position would become very critical on the sea of Marmora, should he give time to the Turks to cut off all direct communication with England, and the rest of the fleet in the Mediteranean, and in truth, the forts of the Dardenelles could have been put at any moment in the best state of defence, and the total want of troops to make a debarkation would not have permitted him to make even the smallest attack on any of these forts to faciliate his passage.

"Two French officers of rank have departed for the Dardenelles to fortify the coast of Asia, while others are employed in fortifying that of Europe. The grand seigneur has requested General Sebastiani to fortify equally the Bosphorus on the side of Point Euxine, the dispositions for which are already completed.

NEW-YORK, *June* 9.

Cap. Riley, of the Two Maries, sailed from Newry on the 10th of May, and had a regular file of London papers to the 26th of April, which he unfortunately has los. on the passage. He read in a London paper of the 25th, an article which stated that the head-quarters of the French army on the 13th of April, was still at Osterode. Daily skirmishes between the out-posts had taken place, but no general battle.—Marshal Massena had made a movement with the right wing of the grand army, and advanced ten German miles. Both armies had been considerably reinforced. The Russian emperor Alexander was on his way to take the command of his vast army, said to be augmented to *three hundred thousand men;* who were in want of nothing but fire arms; and complain bitterly of the British for not fulfilling the conditions of their treaty for furnishing a supply.

PHILADELPHIA *June* 9.

TRIAL OF COL. A. BURR.

[*Reported for the Philadelphia Gazette.*]

FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT.

Wednesday, June 3.

After the grand jury had retired, Mr. Hay moved that they should be called into court, if neither the court nor the counsel of col. Burr, had objections—After the grand jury had entered, Mr. Hay proposed that as gen Wilkinson could not be expected from every calculation he had made, sooner than ten or twelve days, that the grand jury should be adjourned until about the 14th inst. He said the distance from this to New-Orleans was 1370 miles, and allowing gen. Wilkinson to ride thirty miles per day, it would take 44 days to perform the journey.

Mr. Wickham replied. He said the last information Mr. Hay had furnished the court, was from the Secretary at War, who stated, gen Wilkinson would be at Richmond between the 28th and 30th.—He said that therefore the general might be expected daily if not hourly. Mr. Hay answered that he supposed the Secretary at War had made his calculations erroniously, upon the supposition that the message to New-Orleans had arrived sooner than he actually did.

Col. Burr rose and said, there were many inconveniencies in the plan now proposed. The estimate of the distance might be correct; but if the gentleman had stated with more precision the measures which the government took, the court might have been able to form a more correct opinion on the subject. He supposed it was by no means certain, that gen. Wilkinson would prefer a land passage. The gentlemen of the grand jury lived at a great distance, and he therefore thought there could be no impropriety of adjourning only from day to day as the general might hourly be expected.

Luther Martin made some observations to the same purpose, and remarked that a miltary character such as general Wilkinson, could certainly never be confined on his march to thirty miles a day. Besides, the celerity of the motion of general Wilkinson, was notorious, and had long been the subject of admiration. He said he himself ought to be at the court of appeals in Maryland next Monday; but that it was not personal motives which induced him to oppose the motion of the attorney, but a belief that general Wilkinson would certainly be there in a few days. Mr. Hay and Mr. Wickham, said each a few words more upon the same business, and the court at length agreed that the grand jury be adjourned until next Tuesday at 2 in the afternoon.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, June 23, 1807.

AT a meeting of the Constitutional Republicans of the Borough of Erie, at the house of John Cummins in the said Borough, on Friday the 29th day of May, A. D. 1807.

WILLIAM BELL, Esquire, was chosen Chairman, and WILLIAM WALLACE, Secretary.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond with persons in the different parts of the county, in order to procure a choice of delegates to meet at the house lately occupied as a Court House in the Borough of Erie, on the Wednesday evening of the next Court of Common Pleas, at 7 o'clock, to consider of proper persons to be chosen at the approaching elections.

Resolved, That John C. Wallace, Thomas Forster, Thomas Stewart, Judah Colt and Robert Hays, be a committee for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That John C. Wallace and Judah Colt be delegates from the Borough of Erie, to meet the delegates from the several townships of the county at the time above mentioned, if such delegates shall be appointed.

Resolved, That the above named committee of five be a general committee of correspondence, until another shall be appointed to supercede them.

Resolved, That a meeting of the Constitutional Republicans of the Borough of Erie, be held at the house of John Cummins, on the Saturday before the next Court, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Crawford Messenger.

WILLIAM BELL, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM WALLACE, *Secretary.*

From the Western Spy, printed at Cincinnati, June 8, 1807.

WE were informed on Saturday last, by a gentleman from Dayton, that five Indians had shot and scalped a white man on Obanion, above Stanton. It appears that the Indians had encamped there last winter, and on their leaving it, he had burnt their camp, which is supposed to have been the occasion of their killing him —A Mr. Price with nineteen men has gone after them, with a determination to know what their intentions are before he returns. The Indians left by the body, several pieces of Birch bark, a few feathers died black on one side and a small bunch of deer hoofs, which are supposed by some, to have been left as a token of their intentions—the inhabitants of that settlement, our informant adds, are assembling together to erect a fort—but no danger is apprehended by the inhabitants of Dayton.

Since writing the above we have been informed, and from a source which may be relied on, that the Delaware tribe of Indians have recently ordered the Surveyors out of the late purchase of the United States, from the different tribes of Indians, lying north of the U. States military tract, and west of the Tuskaroa branch of the Muskingum river, under a pretence, that their chief never signed the treaty, and that they have never received any part of the stipulated purchase money. In consequence of the threats and murmurs of the Indians, the surveyors have left the district, without finishing their surveys.

It is supposed that the discontent of those miserable wretches, who are few in number, and destitute of the means of supporting a war, has been excited by an Indian, (or half blood) by the name of M'Intire, who was educated at Pittsburgh, he being impressed with a belief that the U. States will make him a present of a few hundreds, to induce him to use his influence to surpress the murmurs and savage disposition of his tribe.

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market streets, in addition to their former supply, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

which they will sell at the most reduced prices.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1807.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN, out of the pasture of Francis Fast, on Georges creek, near Morgantown, on Sunday, the 14th of June inst. a Brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 3 years old, and 15 hands high. She was stolen by a man who calls himself *Gilbert Hite*, who had on a drab coloured cloth coat, a white jacket, mixed coloured pantaloons somewhat torn, and a dove-coloured wool hat; who sold the mare to me, and has my note, dated 16th June, payable in three weeks, for sixty dollars. I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as Francis Fast has proven his property in the said mare, and I have given her up to him. Any person who will apprehend said thief, and secure him in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, from the subscriber living in Marietta, state of Ohio.

JOHN LEETH.

June 19, 1807.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

HAS received at his *Book* and *Stationary Store*, in front of the Court House, Pittsburgh,

A fresh supply of School Bibles and Testaments with and without the plates; The Easy Instructor or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony, by Little & Smith; the Universal Spelling Book; Ross's Latin Grammar; Farrand's Greek Grammar, &c.

Also the following; several of which are new publications,

The Life of WASHINGTON, by Gen. Marshall, 5 vols. octavo, and quarto vol. of maps, &c.

Coleman's collection of the facts and documents relative to the death of Major General ALEXANDER HAMILTON, with comments: together with the various orations, sermons, and eulogies, that have been published or written on his life and character.

Biographical Memoirs of Lord Viscount Nelson, with observations critical and explanatory, containing a likeness, and a plate shewing the disposition of the English and French fleets at the commencement of the battle of the Nile, on the 1st August, 1798.

Memoirs of Cumberland.

——— of Marmontel, written by himself, containing his literary and political life, and anecdotes of the principal characters of the 18th century. First American edition, 2 vols.

Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, by John Davis.

The First Settlers of Virginia, an Historical Novel.

The Wild Irish Girl.

Zaida; or the dethronement of Muhamad IV. a novel founded on historical facts.

Black's Chemistry, 3 vols.

Saurin's Sermons.

Powel on Devises.

Runnington on Ejectments.

Jackson on the commerce of the Mediterranean.

Johnson's Rural Economy.

Regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States.

An assortment of Tragedies, Commedies, Farces, Opera's, &c.

Fine quarto post paper, quills, wafers, India rubber, &c. June 20, 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a NEGRO LAD, having eight years to serve. He is healthy, honest and sober. Enquire at this Office. 22d June, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE *co-partnership of* Jeffery Price *and* William Smyth, *is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against, or who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to apply to Jeffery Price, at his Store in Zaneville, for settlement, who will discharge the former, and is hereby empowered to receive the latter, whether bills, bonds, or book accounts.*

JEFFERY PRICE,
WILLIAM SMYTH.

Zaneville, (Ohio) June 8, 1807.

THE business will in future be carried on by JEFFERY PRICE, *who takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public in general, and to assure them he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their custom.* *JEFFERY PRICE.*

By yesterday's Mail.

CHARLESTON, May 30.

The Fishing-smack sloop Defiance, capt. Cumings, from St. Augustine, having on board property belonging to some merchants here, has been taken by the *Driver* sloop of war, and sent to New-Providence. When captain Love was requested by the passengers to state his reasons for capturing her, he returned for answer, that as she was bound for Charleston, were he had suffered a gross insult, he chose to take *satisfaction in his own way.*

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 15.

General Wilkinson.—The United States schr. Revenge, having on board gen. Wilkinson and Mr. Graham, secretary to governor Claiborne, was spoken by capt. Hart, of the ship Comet, which arrived at Baltimore, on Thursday last, the 25th ult. in the Gulph of Mexico, 4 days out from New-Orleans bound to Norfolk.

By this day's mail we have received Richmond papers of Saturday the 6th June. Gen. Wilkinson had not arrived, and no further proceedings had been had in the case of Burr. The grand jury were discharged on the 3d to meet again on Tuesday the 9th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A letter received from London, per the Young Factor, arrived at New-York, dated in April, says, "Bonaparte has sent an ambassador to St. Petersburgh, with liberal offers, if that court would withdraw from her allies.—The Russian minister has left this court not well pleased with the scantiness of our subsidies."

Capt. Gale, of the schr. Mariner, arrived at N. York from Curracoa, which place he left on the 17th May, informs that a flag of truce arrived at that port from Laguira the evening before he sailed;—that an express was immediately dispatched for Jamaica—that all the negroes in Curracoa was ordered into the forts and that the frigate Arethusa, which was lying in the Lagoona, with her sails unbent, was immediately put in readiness for sea. Capt. G. was informed that 7 French ships of the line had arrived at Lauguira, and that it was supposed the flag of truce brought the news of the arrival of the above fleet.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having been duly empowered, will sell the following tracts and parcels of land, the greater part of which are of the first rate and very valuable.

1. A Tract containing 273 acres and allowance, situate on the south-east (or Pittsburgh) side of the Allegheny river, about 8 miles from Pittsburgh; and including part of a body of land known by the name of the White-Oak Level.

2. A Tract containing 301 acres 14 perches and allowance, near the above, situate on Plumb creek on the same side of the Allegheny river.

3. A moiety or undivided equal half part of that excellent body of land including the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 40th lots in Leet's District of Depreciation lands, (one of which is known by the name of the *Cocked Hat*) containing in the whole about 1500 acres, a considerable part of which is river bottom. This body of land extends between a mile and an half and two miles on the Ohio river, and nearly the same distance on both sides of the Big Sewickly creek (the line between Allegheny and Beaver counties) where, it is represented, there are excellent seats for mills and other water works. There are several tenements on the land, and about 160 acres cleared and in high cultivation.

4. A Tract containing 403 1-2 acres, called "*Fruitful*," on the south side of the Ohio river, in Beaver county, formerly in Robinson township, Washington county, patented in 1787.

5. A Tract containing 383 1-2 acres, called "*Vineyard*," on the waters of Duck run, formerly in the same township, patented in 1787.

Donation Lands.

6. Tract No. 179 in the 2d District, containing 250 acres, in Mercer County, near the line of Beaver county.

7. Tract No. 34 in the same Dirtrict, containing 500 acres, on Slippery-Rock creek, in Butler county.

8. Tract No. 179 in the same District, containing 500 acres, on Neshanock creek in Mercer county. There are convenient roads thro' these two tracts, and good mill-seats on both.

9. Tract No. 56 in the 3d District, containing 500 acres, on a branch of Shenango creek, about ten miles from Mercer, the seat of justice in Mercer county.

10. Tract No. 814 in the 4th District, containing 200 acres, in Mercer county.

11. Tract No. 939 in the 5th District, containing 200 acres, adjoining Mr. John Shakley's large and well improved farm on the great road leading from Mercer to Meadville, in Mercer county.

12. Tract No. 1079 in the same District, containing 200 acres, situate near French creek and the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Meadville, adjoining lands of Aaron Boylen.

13. Tract No. 1407 in the 7th District, containing 200 acres in Crawford county.

The subscriber will also receive proposals from persons wishing to purchase, for the following tracts, which will be sold at fair and reasonable prices; but which, for want of sufficient information, have not yet been fixed by the owners of the lands.

Depreciation Lands.

14. Tract No. 53 in Leet's District, containing 277 acres in Beaver county
15. Ditto 54 do 322 in ditto
16. Ditto 55 do 269 do
17. Ditto 56 do 241 do
18. Ditto 130 Alexander's do 237 in Allegheny do

Donation Lands.

19. Tract No. 10 in 1st District containing 300 acres in Butler county.
20. Do 185 in ditto 200 acres in do
21. Do 119 ditto 200 Beaver do
22. Do 299 2d ditto 200 Butler do
23. Do 400 ditto 200 do
24. Do 488 3d ditto 200 Mercer do
25. Do 510 ditto 200 do
26. Do 593 ditto 200 do
27. Do 644 ditto 200 do
28. Do 725 4th ditto 200 do
29. Do 852 ditto 200 do
30. Do 50 5th ditto 300 do
31. Do 996 ditto 200 do
32. Do 1071 ditto 200 do
33. Do 1093 6th ditto 200 Venango do
34. Do 1521 8th ditto 200 Crawford do
35. Do 2158 10th ditto 200 Erie do
36. 25,000 acres in two tracts on Green river, in Green county, in the state of Kentucky, within three miles of the county town, to which a populous road goes through the lands.
37. A tract containing 4972 acres, in Tazewell county, in the state of Virginia, adjoining the farm of Capt. H. Bowen, in a growing settlement called "Maiden Springs." The land is rich, well timbered and watered.

These Kentucky and Virginia lands will be sold on terms highly favorable to purchasers.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
29th May, 1807.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRSVILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania.

JOHN SIMONSON.

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

February 12, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

NEW PATENT STILLS,

On a Cheap and Easy plan,

The greater part of which are composed of Wood, on which account they will come much lower than Copper Stills, and are calculated to single five times a day, with much less fuel and trouble than common stills, as one fire boils both stills.

THE subscribers having purchased the the Right of *Allegheny*, *Beaver*, and *Butler* Counties, inform the public that they have now a set of said stills in operation on the farm of Mr. William Davis, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, where persons wanting to purchase may see them, and convince themselves of their utility;—and as they cannot be long in operation this season, those wanting to purchase will do well to apply early, to

ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, *Pittsburgh,*
HUGH DAVIS, 3 *miles below ditto,*
JAMES SAMPLE, *Beaver County.*

May 11, 1807.

N. B. A generous allowance will be given to persons purchasing for one or more Townships.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

In Market-Street, next door to Mr. Zadok Cramer's Book and Stationary Store,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES SHOES, of every description, which he will warrant, and sell low for Cash only.

He has also on hand a handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KID SKINS, with which Merchants may be supplied, (wholesale or retail) as well as with Ladies Shoes.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinecomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

SAMUEL HUGHES Jun

Hagerstown (Maryland,) *March* 23, 1807. 3m

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburg,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.